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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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Keep it before the people: But for the silver mine owners there would be no silver issue.

No man wants a cheap dollar when he

is paid wages or when he goes to purchase the necessaries of life. Republican reports from every part of

the State the past few days are of the mest encouraging character. There are not near so many men who

want a cheap and fluctuating dollar as some deluded persons believe.

Do not forget the neighbor who may be

won to vote for his own-interests rather than those of the silver mine owners. Since the Popocrat-Populist fusion in this State it would seem to be in order to ask

for the appointment of a receiver for the Democratic party. Perhaps the candidates on the Democratic State ticket should be thankful that the

Populists did not demand that it be withdrawn altogether. The Sentinel seems not to have seen the immense demonstration of the veterans and

has ceased to be a newspaper. In the Democrat-Populist deal in this State the tail seems to have wagged the dog. The Populists got all they demanded

their sons Tuesday evening. The Sentinel

The silver mine trust is, indeed, very greedy when it compels its traveling agent to force towns to pay his expenses for

and gave practically nothing in return.

canvassing them in the trust's interest. The registration in the cities of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis and other large cities is most gratifying to Republicans in those cities who are watch-

ing it. There are few people so foolish as to be led to believe that any man can be coerced into voting other than as he desires so long as no one but himself can know how

How much money did the agents of the silver mine ring pay the Popocratic campaign managers to desert their State electoral ticket?

As one of the great and prosperous States of the Union, Indiana should keep company with Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York rather than with Arkansas and South Carolina.

nominations by Democratic State conventions in Indiana are made with a string to opproval by the Populists."

It is given out that the agents of the

careful into whose hands it goes. Democratic-Populist fusion in this State is an admission on the part of the free-silver Democrats that they had no

ulist vote. They will not carry it with that | election law. In all previous elections since the Australian ballot law was adopted, Democrats have stamped within the rooster square to

vote the straight Democratic ticket. If they do so this year they will vote for five A Chicago paper prints interviews with the leading architects of that city, showing

that in the event of McKinley's election there will be more activity in building the world's fair.

To such straits Bryanism and the silver | mon with Lincoln. Bryan occasionally, and | has no gold. He cannot understand that mine ring have brought the party of Hendricks and McDonald.

every now and then in its Bryan editorials. This is a delicate tribute to its owner and manager, who, it will be remembered, is consul-general to Paris under a soundmoney administration.

In a speech at Elkhart a few nights ago Mr. E. A. Dausman, a sound-money Democrat, characterized Bryan as "a lawyer without clients, an editor without a paper and a candidate without bepes of election." Good for Mr. Dausman.

The reported threat of Senator Blackburn that no Palmer Democrat will be permitted to speak in Kentucky without interruption is being carried out, but all the reports from Kentucky from sound-money sources affirm that the State is sure for McKinley.

The postal card vote taken by the Chi-

McKinley, 4,946; Bryan, 2,169; Palmer, 115; Levering, 111; scattering, 9. While no collection of votes can be regarded as indicating accurately the result, the preponderance for McKinley is significant.

THE POPOCRATIC JONAHS.

Bible readers are familiar with the story of Jonah. Having been ordered to go to a certain wicked city on a special mission, he sought to shirk the duty by taking passage in a ship bound to another port. When the ship got to sea there came a great tempest, so that the ship was likely to be wrecked. they cast their wares into the sea to lighten the ship. But the storm continued, Finally the mariners bethought them of Jonah, and concluded that he had brought them bad luck. After much consultation and running to and fro they concluded that rid of Jonah. In modern phrase, they decided that he must go. So they took him up and cast him forth into the sea. In other words, they threw him overboard. Jonah finally got to dry land again, but it was only through a miraculous interposition of Providence and after much tribulation. History does not say what became of the mariners. The Indiana Popocrats have furnished a

new version of the story. When they set sail a few months ago they had aboard fifteen passengers of reputations more or less dubious. Some were fugitives from political justice and others were traveling for their health. They had not proceeded far when a great Populist storm arose and the ship was likely to go to pieces. The mariners were awfully scared. Captain Matthews, first mate Holt and second mate Taggart ran to and fro, making all sorts of suggestions and giving contrary orders, none of which were obeyed. The sailors and helpers on the ship were panic stricken. While the storm was at its height the first mate, Holt, fell under the suspicion of the captain and was deposed. His successor. one Martin, was not an experienced mariner, but the captain said "Anything for a change." And still the tempest continued. Then the captain and the mariners took counsel together and decided that some of the passengers must go. In other words, they determined to do the Jonah act. In this case five Jonahs were required, and they were selected by the captain and his essistants according to their supposed ellgibility. The persons thus selected were Jason B. Brown, W. L. Slinkard, Nicholas Cornet, D. E. Kelley and Henry A. Barnhart. Then the captain and his assistants took these men and cast them overboard. There was no whale to receive taem in its friendly stomach, and as the waters were deep and rough they had to swim or drown. The mariners had hoped that this heroic course of treatment would cause the storm to abate, but it did not. On the contrary, it grew more violent, and the last seen of the ship she was laboring hard, with every indication of going to pieces very soon, . As for the five Jonahs-but that is another

GETTING READY TO VIOLATE THE

It is evident that the political tricksters

who have engineered the Democratic-Populist fusion in this State count on the cooperation of the Board of Election Commissioners to ratify their action by placing the two fusion electoral tickets on the printed ballot. Probably they have received assurances from the free-silver majority of the board that they will do so. This will be a deliberate violation of law. As the Journal has already pointed out, under our present election law every step from the nomination of candidates to the final counting, canvassing and burning of the ballots is regulated by law. There are but three ways in which a ticket can become entitled to a place on the ballot. It must ticket to help the Eryan double-tailed be nominated either by a primary election, or by a nominating convention, or by a petition of a certain number of voters. The new fusion electoral ticket was not nominated in either of these ways. The clection law does not recognize the existence of such committees as have agreed upon this fusion ticket, and, of course, does not Hereafter it should be understood that recognize their authority. Under the ar- with unbounded egotism, ambition, vanity, rangement they have made the Democratic electoral ticket will contain the names of utter lack of the reasoning power. He them. They should be labeled "Subject to five persons never nominated by a Democratic convention, and the Populist electoral ticket will contain the names of ten persons never nominated by a Populist consilver mine trust are putting out money vention. These tickets have no legal standfreely now where they think it will do the ing, and placing them on the printed bailot most good, but they are said to be very | will be as plain a violation of law as would be the placing there of a ticket with a new Democratic candidate for Governor and State officers. The whole proceeding is arbitrary and illegal. It seems to be a case for action by the Attorney-general not see that the silver question has an hope of carrying the State without the Pop- to prevent a threatened violation of the ethical side. Scaling down debts or pay-

## LINCOLN'S USE OF FORCE IN NEW

heresies. There was no President who was speeches he has referred to the case of a than has been witnessed since the year of that will sustain him in his efforts to array man could be a gold man who had gold, employe against employer or the poor against the rich. There is not an act of name. None of them has anything in com-Altgeld always, rages against what they are a man may have strong and honest con-The Sentinel drops gracefully into French | Mr. Cleveland used force to compel obedience to the laws regarding interstate comthe time of the presidential election of 1864? | question. Have the Bryans or the Altgelds any knowledge of the pages of history covering that period? New York city was the hotbed of hostility to the war in the North. Rioters held possession of the city in June, 1963. Trouble was feared at the time of the presidential election in November, 1864. Did Mr. Lincoln hesitate to act because it was the duty of the State to hold a peaceable and fair election? Consult the history and see what he did. By his order, indirectly, furnaces with coal and coke mined in osition with his conjection that it is a without consulting the Democratic Gov- America, converted into steel in American steel works, the whole of which is transernor of New York, a whole brigade of Gen. R. S. Foster's division of the Army sides the machinery used in the various of the James, under the immediate command of Gen. B. F. Butler, was sent from the lines about Richmond by transports to remain in New York during the election. cago Record now covers all the wards of A portion, if not all, of these troops were that city and the suburb of Cicero. Tuesday landed and were placed where they could afternoon at 5 o'clock the vote, as col- be hastened to any point where a riot might lected for all the wards and Cicero, was: be threatened. A free display was made of

good conduct. All the day of the election these federal troops were practically under Congress and presidential electors were be-

ing voted for. Was there no complaint? Certainly the conscienceless politicians and their organs was represented by the man with a fixed bayonet-"the man on horseback" who would establish a monarchy on the ruins of

If any one cares to ascertain he has only that there were demagogues like Bryan and Altgeld and Matthews during the war who were trying to array the poor against the rich. The draft law was used by these demagogues to inflame the passions of the not raise \$300 was compelled to go into the service. In brief, the Bryans, the Altgelds, the war and assailed him for federal interference and denounced Lincoln draft laws. The Bryans, the Altgelds and the Matthewses have no right to use the name of Abraham Lincoln to-day.

TWO STRONG POINTS. The speech of General Sickles contained r Garfield, in 1834 both for Cleveland, in 388 both for Harrison, in 1892 both for Cleveland. In all these years Democrats not undertaken to array Indiana gainst New York. In all these years the same causes that made the one Republican or Democratic made the other the same. silver mine owners, the Populism of Bryan and the bitter sectional hate of Altgeldism and Tillmanism got control of the Chicago convention that a sectionalism which would array Indiana against New York was

The other point was that when Indiana had presented the name of a Democrat in was a man of national reputation and of large and recognized attainments. Mr. Hentaken high rank in the Senate when he was lawyer to whom the Supreme Court listened, and was recognized not only in Indiana, but by all men who are conversant with the political affairs of the country, as one of the able and prominent men in his party. For years no man ever asked "Who is Hendricks?" as they inquired of Bryan when he broke into the Chicago convention, As for Mr. Bryan, he has displayed no capacity for public affairs. In Nebraska he has not been thought of for the office of Governor. He served two terms in Congress, but did not impress himself upon the minds of his associates as a man of any considerable ability or attainments. As a lawyer he has attained no rank whatever in that profession. No one would think of employing him to argue a case in the Supreme Court. In short, as General Sickles put it, he is not a man of presidential rank -not such a man as the Democratic party has been nominating for President during the years it has been a potential national organization; a Populist rather than a Democrat, on a platform which is not Democratic, and not of the rank of the men the Democratic party has nominated in the

#### should not vote for him. DEVOID OF MORAL SENSE.

past. General Sickles holds that Democrats

Mr. Bryan coationes to furnish interesting study for psychologists and students of character. It is pretty well settled that hypocrisy and deceitfulness he unites an seems entirely incapable of connecting cause and effect or drawing a correct conclusion from premises. Those who read his show a strange lack of moral sense. In all his appeals to the greed, passion, prejudice or honesty of his audiences, he gives no evidence of recognizing the moral quality of things. He never shows any moral sense himself and never shows that he thinks others may possess it. He caning them in depreciated money does not in the eagle square will yote for none but strike him as dishonest. He cannot see Republicans. that repudiation is wrong or even dishonorable. He does not see that debasing the There is no name which the Bryans and | coin of the Nation involves any dishenor the Altgelds use more freely than that of or that stamping something "a dollar" Lincoln. From Washington to Cleveland which is only half a dollar is a fraud. there was no President whom they might He gives many evidences of this lack of not just as well use in support of their moral sense. In several of his recent more what these are not than Lincoln. lady who said she had a brother who was Graphic. Bryan cannot find a line in all that Lincoln a gold man without any gold. "She said." ever wrote or spoke, if honestly quoted, said Bryan, "she could understand how a but she could only pity the gold man who was without gold." Bryan repeats this as Abraham Lincoln's while President which if it were a good joke or a good argument. would warrant the Altgelds in using his | He gives his audiences to understand that he pities and despises a gold man who pleased to call interference by the Presi- victions on the money question and yet dent with the affairs of the State because not have any money in his pocket. He cansilverites for free and unlimited coinage
of the white metal.—Muncie News. not see why a man without gold should be in favor of a gold standard. In short, he merce. What did Abraham Lincoln do at | is blind to the moral aspect of the money

The superintendent of a tin plate manufactory in the Indiana gas belt was asked a few days ago what per cent. of the cost Our pay roll the last two weeks was a little over \$7,000. I would say that the com-bined pay rolls of the tin plate factories in Indiana are about \$100,000 per month. But

ported several times on American railroads. large portion of which cost is labor. Beprocesses is manufactured in America and Aside from steel there are other nails. articles entering into the manufacture which represent labor, and would be equally as difficult to estimate, although on a very much smaller scale.

Although this statement gives no figures 1.131; Levering, 602; scattering. 71. From thousands of toughs might be awed into cost of the plate, probably 90 per cent,

arms to suppress any tumult at the polls should be remembered that not a sheet of of a State election in which members of tin plate was manufactured in this country That law established the industry. The Wilson-Gorman tariff reduced the protective duty one-half, and there is very little money in the business now. The statement above quoted estimates the wages paid in the time protested with vehemence. In | tin plate factories of Indiana alone at \$100,-000 a month. A person who would vote to further cripple such an industry is a public

> The Marion Chronicle has information that the Popocratic managers of that county and district are working up a pian to prevent the 1,500 veterans in the Soldiers' Home at Marion from voting. There is no probability that any effort of the kind

> would succeed. The Chronicle says; The question is whether the living of a veteran at the home, which is upon territory owned by the United States, gives him statute, entitling him to vote. Some time ago a divorce case was before Judge Custer, the plaintiff being a member of the home. The defense raised the point that the Soldiers' Home being located on territory that had been ceded to the United States, and the plaintiff being a dependent on the government did not entitle him to ciaim a residence in the State. The court sustained the point, and the case was lost ciaim a to the plaintiff on the point raised. It was probably this ruling that put it into the heads of the Popocrats to contest the right of the old soldiers to record their preference at the approaching election.

> This is a very flimsy foundation on which to base a scheme to disfranchise fifteen hundred veterans, but nothing seems to be too flimsy or disreputable for Popocrat use. The act of the State Legislature of 1889 ceding to the general government the lands on which the home is located contains the

Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the officers, employes and inmates of said branch home, who are qualified voters of this State, from exer-cising the right of suffrage at all towntownship in which such branch home shall

The veterans need not be afraid of being deprived of their votes. Let them get ready to stamp in the eagle square.

Rumor says that some of the candidates on the Democratic State ticket are very angry over the outcome of the fusion movement. They have good reason to be, not only some but all of them. The fusion is a complete abandonment of the Democratic State ticket. If the Populist State ticket had been withdrawn there might have been dricks had served his State in the lower | ticket. On the other hand, no Democrat House of Congress, as Governor and had can vote the straight Democratic ticket without voting for five Populist electors. presented for the presidential nomination | If he stamps in the rooster square he votes by the Democracy of Indiana. He was a for these five Populists. Many Democrats will not do this, and if they attempt to vote the Democratic State ticket without voting for the Populist electors they will be likely to lose their votes. Under these circumstances there is abundant reason why candidates on the Democratic State ticket should be angry.

> The following are the Chicago prices for a large number of farm products Oct. 13

and Sept. 12: Oct. 13 Sept. 12. Wheat, Dec., bu ......\$9.70% Corn, Dec., bu ....................... Rye, Dec, bu
Barley, malting
Flax, No. 1, per bu..... Clover, 100 lbs ..... 6.571/2 3,60 Ribs, per 100 lbs ...... 4.271/2 3.271/2 Butter, lb ..... Potatoes, bu ......18@24 18@30 Cheese, lb ...... 828% 76074

These general and decided advances have taken place while silver bullion has scarcely held its own. In themselves the foregoing figures prove that the volume of gold has nothing to do with prices.

The Altgeld election commissioners have given the Palmer ticket the name independent gold-standard Democracy, which is a fairer recognition than Governor Matthews and Mr. Kern gave the sound-money Democrats in this State. But, as far as he is able, Governor Matthews is striving to appear a more unscrupulous Bryanite than is Governor Altgeld.

Our present money is good enough; why debase it by the free coinage of silver? Wages are none too high; why lower them by reducing the purchasing power of the speeches carefully will find, also, that they | dollar? Business is none too good; why make it worse by precipitating a panic worse than any the country has ever ex-

plow and hammer square will vote for ten Democrats, while a Republican who stamps

## INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Perhaps Bryan expects that all the idle labor in this country will find employment at the mints in the event of his election. Goshen Times

And Governor Matthews, and the Popocrats actually believe that Bryan's trin through Indiana made him hundreds of Weak, deluded mortals!-Rushville

Protection to American industries meant prosperity for thirty years in this country. It will mean the same thing for thirty more years, if the people want it.-Evans

If the government can make fifty cents' worth of silver worth \$1 it would be a shameful piece of extravagance not to use paper, which is a hundred times cheaper. Why not have the free and unlimited printing of paper?-Anderson Herald. The price of wheat has gone up and the

price of silver has gone down. This knocks silly one of the principal arguments of the Mr. Bryan stated in his speech here that he was anxious about the electoral ticket of which Jason Brown stcod at the head. Jason is no longer up head, having been turned down by Populists.—Seymour Re-

Let every Republican ask and answer the question each day what the triumph of the free-silver raid would mean in this of tin was the labor cost. He replied that he could not state exactly, but he said:

| Country and then try to increase the effectiveness of his work for the cause of McKinley, protection, patriotism and prosperity.-Frankfort News.

If the gold standard is a bad thing and ought to be driven out of the country, osition with his contention that it good thing and that free coinage will raise silver to an equality with gold, thus making both dollars 200-cent dollars?-Crawfords-

The progress being made toward a soundmoney victory in Indiana next month must | to himself for a week. not be retarded by any spirit of over confidence. Discouraged as may be the freesilver advocates over the outlook in the State, they will continue to labor to pre-vent defeat if possible. This is the reason why the earnest vigor of past months should be increased ten-fold and even more as Nov. 3 draws near.—South Bend Tribune. There are indications that the Popocrats | Philadelphia North American. McKinley, 45,557; Bryan, 11,240; Palmer, batteries of artillery, to the end that the it shows that a very large proportion of the have virtually abandoned the idea of carrying this State for Bryan and that they

ville Journal.

as in the case of manufactured products generally, represents the cost of labor. It should be remembered that not a sheet of tin plate was manufactured in this country before the passage of the McKinley tariff.

In October. The days are still, and the long nights hushed, And the far sky burns like the heart of a rose; And the woods, with gold of autumn flushed, Lavish their splendor in crimson snows.

The quail pipes shrilly, the robin sings

A sweet, low song of a Southern world

At early morn, when in delicate rings

The mists from the marshes are upward curied. The schoolboys shout on the windy hill.

Where nuts lie thick in the matted grass; And the maidens, who trip by the moss-grow Sweetly sing as they lightly pass. The world is caught in a wonderful net

Of beautiful, tremulous, golden haze, And is laid asleep to dream and forget That winter cometh and stormy days. -Charles Turner Dazey.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Miss Braddon, the novelist, is so opposed to being photographed that she recently refused \$100 in cash and a royalty on ail photographs of her that might be sold. The Empress of Russia has presented the Second Prussian Dragoon Guards, the regiment of which she is honorary colone with a splendid set of silver kettledrums, Commenting upon the fact that neither Mr. McKinley nor Mr. Bryan has any money, the Wichita Eagle concludes a poor man may aspire to anything in this country-except, of course, the vice presidency. King Alfonso, of Spain, is now ten years old. It is expected that next year he will

Spanish Constitution, when he is rears old, and the Queen's regency, therefore, has but four years to run. While Kaiser Wilhelm was celebrating the birthday of his little daughter Victoria, recently, by a children's party at Potsdam, the children wanted to dance. It being inconvenient to call in a military band the Kaiser sent out into the street for an Italian organ grinder, and after the danc-

read the speech at the opening of the

Cortes. He comes of age, according to the

ing was over gave him 150 marks. Mrs. Alexander, wife of the Bishop of Derry, wrote one hymn, which is widely known and admired, "There Is a Green Hill Far Away," and it is said that the ularity of this hymn, having the effect of bringing her husband into notice, obtained for him his elevation to an Irish deanery. He was made bisnop in 1867.

A London weekly has the following: "One begins to look upon the best known American millionaire in England-William Waldorf Astor, the occupant of Cliveden-as an acclimated 'Britisher' by this time, Mr. Astor, apart from his Pall Mall proprietorhas done his best to deserve this,

both in a princely and patriotic sense. Soap has been in use for three thousand years, and is twice mentioned in the Bible. A few years ago a soap boiler's shop was discovered in Pompeii, having been buried neath the terrible rain of ashes that fell upon that city 79 A. D. The soap found in the shop had not lost all its efficacy, although it had been buried 1,800 years. In Syria people never take off their caps or turbans when entering the house or visiting a friend, but they always leave their shoes at the door. There are no mats or temporary charge of the museum, is scrapes outside, and the floors inside are

used to kneel upon while saying prayers. The Queen of Sweden, who is one of the richest women in the world, owes her great wealth to the gambling tables at Weisbaden, which were owned by her brothers, from whom she inherited her vast fortune. Her Majesty, who is a bit eccentric, always dresses in the costume of the Salvation

Army, to which organization she belongs. Boerhaave, the greatest doctor of his time, was anxious that it should go forth that even the most eminent doctor is somewhat of a "humbug." He carefully handed the key of a small diary to his executor, bade him open it immediately after his decease and let the contents go forth to the world at large. When the notebook was opened all its pages but the last were blank, and on that final one there was written in large letters: "Directions to patients: Keep your feet warm and your head cool, and trust for the rest to Providence."

They turned the X-rays on her. (It really was a shame). And the lovely Living Picture Was nothing but a Frame.

And the workman, he is saying, As plain as plain can be: "The best old dollar in the world Is none too good for me.' -Chicago Tribune.

## The Point Is Plain.

New York Tribune. The Galveston News gives a history of the Culberson letter to the effect that Mr. Culberson wrote to Prince Bismarck and put a two-cent stamp on the letter. The Prince would not take it out of the postffice, and it was sent back marked "re-Then Mr. Culberson put a fivecent stamp on the letter and received a reply. The person who tells the story draws this moral from it: "Mr. Culberson, a free-silver man, writes a letter to a German bimetallist and puts half the required amount of postage on the envelope. letter is refused because there is not enough postage on it. Yet, in the face of this, Mr. Culberson and his friends expect to make a dollar out of 53 cents' worth of sliver, and expect the people of foreign nations to take it. See the point?"

#### One on B. Harrison. Kansas City Journal.

A good old Populist lady of Linn county has unearthed a crime which throws the misdemeanor of 1873 entirely in the shade. She says that the day before Benjamin Harrison left the White House he carried out a million dollars and hid it beneath An Indiana Democrat who stamps in the next night, and after he had turned over to Grover Cleveland, he sneaked back, got the money and carried it away in a valise Populists, a Populist who stamps in the The dear old soul solemnly believes ner own story and declares that she has a newspaper in the house to prove it.

> Something Bryan Didn't Hear. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Bryan says that he was once a college boy himself, but it is certain that he never heard a presidential candidate tell him that he was supported in college by the ill-got-

ten gains of his father

Kansas City Journal.

New Point for Bryan. Chicago Tribune. Bryan probably will lug matrimony into the campaign and propose to cut down golden weddings by one-half and make

them come at the end of twenty-five years. That's What.

Buffalo Courier. Attractively dressed shop windows are vell enough as an advertisement, but a

daily announcement in an up-to-date newspaper knocks the show window silly. Not Managed. New York Mail and Express.

man or anybody else is managing the Bry-an campaign. The campaign is simply be-ing Jonesed—not managed. No Bryans Wanted ansas City Journal.

As yet there are no signs that Mr. Gor

be that a man must have qualifications in order to be elected President of the United States: Encouraging.

not begin to degenerate for 150 years. This puts the era of 50-cent dollars off quite a So Big a Majority Against Him. Chicago Post.

When it is all over we have an idea that Bryan will have some difficulty con-vincing himself that he was really running.

So He Will. Chicago Post. After this is all over Bryan will have hard time trying to learn how to tell

the truth again. Poorly Qualified Populist.

What sort of a Populist is this man Wat-son, that his voice gives out so soon?

PLACE FOR A SCIENTIST

POSITION THAT MAY BE OFFERED TO DAVID STARR JORDAN.

mithsonian Institution in Need of an Assistant Secretary and Museum Director.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, is most prominently mentioned to succeed the late a long contest over the office. Smith suc-Professor Goode as assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and director of pired the National Museum. The appointment is not likely to be made before the January meeting of the board of regents of the Smithsonian, but the question is already attracting much attention in scientific circles. The directors of national museums in England, France and other European countries are from the ranks of the foremost scientists, and the hope is expressed that the successor of Professor Goode will be one of the first of the scientists of this country; one capable of expanding the museum and making it truly national. New buildings are to be built and these will afford the new director an opportunity for administrative work. The appointment is made by the board of regents, usually on the recommendation of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Langley. The latter has recently returned after an absence of some time and has not yet taken up the question of Professor Goode's successor. It is said, however, that the appointment is of such importance that the members of the board will take a personal interest in it, deferring largely to Professor Langley's judgment. The executive com-mittee, consisting of ex-Senator Henderson. Hon. Gardiner Hubbard and Postmaster-general Wilson, live in Washington, and if need be a special meeting can be

Professor Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, is being urged for his eminent scientific attainments. He is one of the best-known naturalists in America, and it appears to be conceded that a naturalist will be chosen, although an ethnologist is among those mentioned for the place. Mr. Jordan has recently completed a work on the fishes of North America. He was appointed last spring as president of the commission of experts to go to Bering sea and investigate the condition of seal Before going to Leland Stanford Mr. Jor-dan was president of Indiana University. In both positions he showed marked executive ability which, it is said, would be of value in the development of the National Museum. Dr. Chart Merriam, ornithologist of the Agricultural Department, is also prominently mentioned in connection with the appointment. biological survey in which the government is now engaged, mapping the general distribution of animals and plants and fixing the economic status of birds and mam mals. In the course of the work Dr. Mer riam has written the series of monographs on North American fauna which, completed, will make the first exhaustive treatment on that subject. Mr. F. W. True, curator of mammals at the museum. and, since the death of Professor Goode, in scrapes outside, and the floors inside are covered with expensive rugs, which, in Moslem houses, are kept very clean, and also mentioned, although it is felt that used to kneel upon white very clean, and his branch of study is not the one to equip him for taking charge of the museum. cussed, the drift of sentiment in scientific circles is strongly toward President Joris not known that he would His present salary is \$10,000, while that of director of the museum is less than half as much. It is said, however, that the directorship would afford a scientist op-portunities for conducting his researches, which would compensate for any money

held to make the appointment, but this is

not expected.

#### DISPATCH BOAT BANCROFT. The Little War Ship Has No Inten-

tion of Entering the Dardanelles. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- The closest inquiry fails to disclose any change in the policy of the State Department toward the Turkish question, and in particular respecting the movements of the little dispatch boat Bancroft. From the first the officials of both the State and Navy departments have been reticent on this subject, and have refused to state where the boat was going further than to make public the official orders to her commander, These orders directed him to report on arrival at Gibraitar to Admiral Scifridge, commanding the European station, and to take all further orders from him. It can be stated positively, however, that no orders have gone forward since the original in-structions to Admiral Selfridge, nor are any on the way now touching the future movements of the Bancroft. upon arrival at Gibraltar, was ordered by Admiral Selfridge to proceed to Smyrna, and she is due at that place in a day or two. The Cincinnati is also on the way to the same point. At Smyrna are now sembled the flagship San Francisco, the Minneapolis and the Marblehead. The purpose of the gathering is to meet the cinnati and the Bancroft, which bring out drafts of new men to take the places of the sailors on the station whose terms of enlistment are about to expire, for if they are kept longer the government must pay them extra compensation. The men re-lieved are to be placed on the Marblehead, whose place on the station will be taken

Cincinnati, and the Marblehead will Naval officers, one and all, ridicule the idea that the little Eancroft will undertake to force the passage of the Dardanelles, for this would be absolutely impossible single handed, and even if she succeeded she would be helpless when she arrived off Constantinople. The probability is that she has been sent to Turkey to serve whatever useful purpose she can either as a dis-patch boat to communicate between the larger vessels of the United States squadion or to accommodate Minister Terrell From the best of official sources it is learned that the movements of the Bancroft have not figured in any way in the Cabinet meetings held since the return of the President to this city, and equally good and strong denials can be entered as to all the sensational features of the pubished reports. Indeed, the matter has engaged the attention of the administrative officers of the State or Navy departments since the sending of the original orders to the commander of the European squadron. At no time was there the slightest inten-tion of undertaking to force a passage of the Dardanelles, least of all at present, when almost daily the cable brings assurance of the Porte to some of powers party to the treaty of Paris that reforms shall be initiated at once in the listurbed province, and that the Turkish officials shall be held to a rigid responsi bility for the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property in their respective provinces. The administration has strongly recorded liself, notably in the Venezuelan correspondence with Great Britain, as bound to refrain from interference in European policies that do not di-rectly affect the United States, and, while it might be gratified were the Bancroft admitted to the Dardanelles for the benefit of Minister Terrell, it is not disposed to make any issue that would tend to complicate the situation.

## DEFICIENCY OF \$8,127,088.

Business of the Postoffice Department Last Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The annual re-One of the lessons of this campaign will port of the Third Assistant Postmaster- nouncement, too, will set away some of general for the past fiscal year shows that the total expenditures for the year were lay and clerical. Among many it was ap-\$90,626,296, and receipts \$82,499,208, leaving a parently a foregone conclusion that Bishop deficiency of \$8,127,088, or a reduction of \$1,679,956 less than the preceding year. The expenditures do not include the cost of carrying the mails over the subsidized Pacific railroads, which amounted to \$1,558. Nordau says the American people will 898. The special-delivery service made an 898. The special-delivery service made an increase of 13 per cent. in business during the year, 4,184,327 letters being delivered. The average time required for delivery was 17 minutes. The net profit of the system was about \$100,000. The number of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued was 4,195,665,523, an increase of 7 per cent. over the issues of the previ-ous year. The value of these issues was \$79,178,101, which is about \$740,000 more than New York Commercial Advertiser.

We suggest that Mr. Bryan, to avoid shock after Nov. 3, may ease up by talking to himself for a week.

\*\*Indication\*\*

The sales. The increase of second and news agents was nearly 12 per cent. The total weight of matter thus mailed, paid and free, was about 349,000,000 pounds. The business of registration was also increased, the rate being about 4 per cent. The total number of pieces of mall matter registered was 15,106,336. The percentage of loss was reduced, the ratio being about one in every 24,000 pieces mailed by the public. Recommendation is again made for a limited indemnity to the owners of registered matter lost in the mails.

No Decision Yet Reached. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-Secretary Malet Prevost, of the Venezuela Boundary Com-

mission, to-day authorized the following: "The statement that the commission has come to a decision sustaining the claims of that country and Great Britain is entirely without foundation. The commission is rot yet in possession of all the facts neces sary to form a definite judgment and will not be until the return of Professor Eura from Europe, about the end of this month He is to bring with him new and important historical information, which must be carefully examined before any decision can be arrived at. Any statements, therefore, to the effect that a decision has been reached

General Notes.

are entirely premature."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- The President has appointed Robert A. Smith postmaster at St. Paul, Minn. The appointment ends ceeds Henry A. Castle, commission ex-

Matthias Mayer has been appointed a fireman at the Evansville custom house. Bruce Clark, of Colfax, has been appointed a railway mail clerk The treasury to-day lost \$234,800 in gold coin and \$46,000 in bars, which leaves the

SOLDIERS IN LINE

true amount of the gold reserve \$123,504.585.

PARADE OF THE UNION VETERANS' LEGION AT WASHINGTON.

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, in the Procession, Which Was Re-

viewed by President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. - The eleventh annual encampment of the National Union Veterans' Legion began here to-day with about one thousand delegates and as many more members of the order present as visiters. The encampment was called to order by Commander George C. James, and was welcomed to the city by District Commissioner Ross. After a brief response to the address by Commander James the reports of officers of the organization were read, The report of the secretary indicated the

addition of five encampments during the

past year and an increase of 71/2 per cent.

in the total membership, making 154 en-

campments in all and giving the order a membership of 8,752. The afternoon was devoted to a parade through the principal streets of the city, the President reviewing the marchers from the portico of the executive mansion. The procession was not notable for its length. out it was imposing on account of the exceptionally good personal appearance of the participants, from the orderly manner in which they marched and also because of the escort of United States troops. The esort consisted of the Sixth Cavalry, the light battery of the Fourth Artillery and the Marine Corps, all under the command of Colonel Sumner, of the Sixth Cavairy. Most of the veterans were gray-haired and some of them limped as they walked, but they showed the effect of thorough disipline and conducted themse'ves in a maner which would have done credit to them thirty years ago. The procession was ac-

companied by a number of bands of music, including the Marine Band. Twenty-three minutes were consumed in ssing the White House, where the Presi dent stood on the portico, bowing to each separate detachment, acknowledging flag satutes and smiling in response to bows from personal acquaintances in the line march. Archbishop Ireland occupied one of the carriages in the parade. He saluted the President with a bow and received a cordial smile and polite bow in response. One detachment of the veterans gave three theers for the President as it passed, but otherwise the demonstration was devoid of verbal expression. Mr. Cleveland acknowledged the cheers with a slight inclination of the head. The review was witressed by a large gathering of spectators.

Ghernrdi Chosen Commander-in-Chief PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.-The commander-in-chief of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States held its annual meeting to-day in the hall of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, United States navy, was ejected commander-in-chief to ucceed the late Gen. John Gibbons. Admiral Cherardi was formerly senior vice commander, and Gen. Seldon Conner was hosen to succeed him. Brig. Gen. John R Brooke, United States army, was elected unior vice commander in place of General ing received reports from the live depart-To-night the visitors from the various States were entertained Pennsylvania members at a banquet at the

#### DOCTOR'S CALLS OR LOVER'S? Novel Question Raised in a Breach of Promise Suit.

READING, Pa., Oct. 14 .- A breach-ofpromise suit of more than ordinary interest, because of the prominence of the parties concerned and because of the unique question as to whether a physician's professional calls upon an unmarried feminine invalid may be construed as a lover's visits, was on trial in court here all day and will likely continue for half the week. The suit is for \$10,000, and is brought by Miss Cora-Fidler, a leading society belie of Wernersville, against Dr. W. S. Buehler, a prom-inent young physician of the same place. fair plaintiff was on the stand the greater part of the forenoon, and told a pathetic story of how she had been debecame acquainted in 1830, while they were neighbors, and the doctor continued to pay neighbors to her until Feb. 23, 1895. On ided by her supposed lover. She said they July 25 following he married another girl. During their courtship he frequently took her carriage riding, and many times they went to church together. It was in February, 1895, that the Doctor, she says, promised to marry her, and he never told her he had changed his mind until after he was married to the other girl. She had received about one hundred love letters from him. He addressed them "Dear Cora, "Cora Dear," "Dear Friend," and used other like expressions, The defendant admitted his acquaintance with the plaintiff, and said he often called upon her and took her out carriage riding,

friendship. He never intended marrying the girl, and had never promised her that RECTOR KEANE'S SUCCESSOR.

fessionally, as she was an invalid at that

time. The letters, which had since been destroyed, were written out of mere

Bishop Farley Says a Priest Will Be Chosen Next Week.

but simply as an act of friendship.

was frequently called to the house

NEW YORK, Oct. 14,-According to Bishop Farley, who was seen at the residence of Archbishop Corrigan to-day, it can be officially stated that the successor to Bishop Keane as rector of the Cathelic University at Washington will be a priest and not a bishop. Bishop Farley was positive in his announcement, and additional weight is lent to it from the fact that he is one of the directors of the university. The anthe calculations as to Bishop Keane's suc-Keane would have as successor Bishop Spaulding, of Peorla. They based their calculations on the fact that Bishop Spaulding and Miss Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, the most prominent beneficiary of the university, are very close friends, and that her first gift of \$300,000 to the university was made with the tacit understanding that Bishop Spaulding should be the rector. Eishop Farley said that at the meeting of the directors of the Catholic University, to be held in Washington on Oct. 23, the names of three priests would be selected and sent to Rome to be acted on there. He would express no opinion as to who the

successor to Bishop Keane would e. Business of the Western Union. NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The report of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the year ending June 30 shows: Net revenue, \$22,612,736; Increase, \$394,717. Expenses, \$16,714,756; Increase, \$638,126. Surplus, \$196,217; decrease, \$243,625; and a total surplus of \$7,643,693. The increase in expenses was due in part to allowances for reconstruction caused by severe storms, especially the St. Louis tornado. There were \$20,000 more full-pand massages transmitted than in the preceding year. The average tolls received were \$0.9 cents per message and the average cost 24 cents per message. Three nundred and sixty-five offices were added to the system.